Who Marin County Meiner & Onder, Ohio, Thursday, June 24 1377.

Miscellaneous.

TRIAL OF ELDER M'GHEE

Murderous Result of a Pastor's Scandalous Attachment.

A RICH PARMER'S DAUGHTER INFATUATED WITH A PREACHER-THE PREACHER'S WIFE POISONED TO DEATH WITH STRYCHNINE-A COOL CRIMINAL.

Dixon, ILL., June 1.—This pretty little town, half lost among the trees, and with surroundings that might befit an Acadia, is in a ferment over a trial for murder. The case is that of Rev. Samuel tion of the Christian church at Ashton, a town about fifteen miles from Dixon, and containing some 1,200 inhabitants, listened to the "test" sermons-that is, sermons delivered as a sample of what he could preach-delivered by M'Ghee. He was a natty little man, scurpulously neat, and more than a trifle dandyish in his attire; had a smooth voice, did not advance any dangerous heresies, and, all in all, made a favorable impression, especially upon the female portion of the congregation. The result was that he received a call, and shortly removed from Huntington, Ind., to Ashton, and entered upon the ministry at the Christian church. M'Ghee, who is somewhere about forty years of age-he looks younger-was accompanied by his wife and daughter, about 16 years of age. The latter was introduced in the neighborhood as Mrs. Jenny Morris. She had an infant child, and her husband, never seen at Ashton, was understood to be somewhere East.

During the few days of his stay at Ashton, while doing the "test" preaching, M'Ghee stopped at the house of a well-to-do-farmer named Paddock, Paddock's daughter, Rilla, a fresh, handsome girl of 18, and a member of the church, it was observed, seemed deeply impressed with the new minister. And M'Ghee, it was noted, seemed especially impressed with the farmer's handsome daughter. When, sprang up an intimacy between them that was rapidly developing into a scan-dal of the first magnitude. The girl, ev-erybody in the congregation could see, was madly in love with the minister. And the minister, with his pastoral prerogatives and privileges used to that end was making love to Rilla in a way that the old folks all said must sooner or later lead to mischief. But after the manner of churches, the more the matter was agitated the more zealous were the partisans of the parson in sustaining him, and as a persecuted individual, he en leared himself the more to the female portion of the flock, and, of course, was more than ever an object of interest to Miss

On the 7th of February last, M'Ghee's wife was seized with violent spasms, attended with terrible pains and vomiting. In about forty-eight hours she recovered. On the 15th she was again seized with frightful convulsions lasting about three days. The third week she began to convalesce. But on the evening of February 26th the spasms recurred with unusual violence. M'Ghee was at the time at church, conducting revival services. His forte seems to be as a revivalist. He was sent for, as also was the doctor. ter compounded a simple prescriptioncalomel and bismuth-which he divided into four doses, administering one himself, and leaving directions that one of the powders should be given every four hours. Two hours passed, and a neighbor—a woman who had come in to sit up with Mrs. M'Ghee—gave the second powder. The patient, though suffering extreme pain, complained of the bitter taste of the powder. Another two hours passed, and the third powder was given her. "Why, this is like the one the doctor gave," said Mrs. M'Ghee, as she swallowed it. The exclamation leads to the inference that the poor woman half sus-pected she was being foully dealt with. Another two hours passed, and the last of the four powders was given her by another of the neighbor women who was attending her, and Mrs. M'Ghee, with her worst suspicions evidently returning, said, "This is like the second." A few hours later she expired in great agony, her symptoms being those of poisoning

The charge was at once made that M'-Ghee had poisoned his wife in order that he might marry Rilla Paddock. This, in some modified form, even invaded McGhee's own house while he stood before the lifeless remains of his wife, and he responded something to the effect that the dead woman had not been without cause for jealousy. A post-mortem examination was had, and the contents of the stomach, and the spoon with which the medicine had been ad ministered, were forwarded to Professor Haines, of Rush Medical College for examination and analysis. Styrchnine was at once discovered in the stomach, and adhering to the spoon from which the bitter medicine had been administered to Mrs. M'Ghee. Then it was discovered that M'Ghee, about a week before his wife's illness, had bought arsenic at the town of Capron, Boone county, while holding a protracted meeting there. All the symptoms of Mrs. M'Ghee's illness in the beginning were those of arsenic Subsequently he purchased strychnine of a druggist at Ashton. The theory is that an overdose of the arsenic was administered and the stomach re-

Then strychnine was administered M'Ghee was arrested and committed to jail. Then came another phase of the case. The daughter, Jennie, was permitted to visit her father in jail. After she had made him several visits he communicated to a friend, and so the story got out that Jenny had made a written confession that she had poisoned her mother in revenge for the latter's finding fault with her (Jenny) for keeping company with some young fellow. Jenny, who is a half-witted sort of creature, then told how, in his cell, M'Ghee had written out the confession, and wanted her to copy and sign it, saying to her that it could do no harm. Such, in hasty out-line, is the case for prosecution which opened yesterday. M'Ghee sits at a desk beside his counsel, with his hands folded in true clerical style, save when caressing his flowing black beard, and wears quite the air of the parson in the pulpit waiting for the "voluntary" to conclude before he opens the service with prayer. A dapper little fellow, of unmistakable clerical cut, clerical coat and collar, clerical smoothness and sleekness all over, cler-ical, pulpy white hands; dark hair, shoved back carelessly from a narrow forehead, a clear eye with a clerical benig-nancy of look in it, straight, prominent nose, and a coarse sensuous mouth, com-plete the photograph of the man who is plete the photograph of the man who is charged with as cold-blooded a murder as ever was committed. With the stereotyped clerical smirk upon his face, he sits here at my right awaiting proceedings that may end in his being hanged. This morning, after the usual inevitable delays, the jurors summoned upon special vanirs were brought into court in squads of five, that being the number required to fill the panel. In addition to the usual questions as to having read newspaper reports of the case, each juros was asked whether he was a church member. If he answered in the affirma-tive, the next question was, "Would you be inclined to favor the defendant if he would be proved to be a minister of the Gospel?" If the juror answered no, then the question for the defense was, "Would you be prejudiced against defendant, and hold him to more severe accountability because he is a minister?" and so on with endless variations.

M'Ghee keenly observed all, his face changing not a muscle at aught that occurred. His manner is that of a man who covertly takes in all that occurs, a man who is upon his guard against surprises, and a man who, under his quiet

exterior, is of iron firmness of nerve.

The sensation of the case will come when Miss Paddock takes the stand as a H. M'Ghee, indicted for the murder of his wife. About a year ago the congregation of the Christian church at Ashton as a volunteer nurse. It is impossible, of course, at this stage of the case, to under take to anticipate any testimony, but the fact that Miss Paddock was conspicuous in her attentions to M'Ghee's wife during the last illness of the latter, and that Miss Paddock was acting as one of the volunteer nurses the night Mrs. M'Ghee died, makes the testimony of Miss Paddock awaited with the liveliest interest. —Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, ILL., June 13.—The jury in the case of Rev. S. H. McGhee, who for the past ten days has been on trial on a charge of poiscning his wife, brought in a verdict this morning of guilty, but fixed the penalty at the lowest period of imprisonment allowed by law, fourteen years. McGhee was pastor of the Christian church in Ashton. His motive for the crime was supposed to be a desire to marry a young lady parishioner.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AND THE GREENBACK DOLLAR.

An important issue in the next political campaign in Ohio will be the restoration of the silver dollar-the "Dollar of the Fathers"-as a legal tender for all debts. The Wall street pirates and plunderers who have ruled the Administration at Washington for the last fifteen years, have managed to depreciate the after M'Ghee returned to Ashton, there silver dollar and the greenback dollar, solely for the purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer and all the industries of the country-their only occupation being to buy and sell gold, and rob honest labor. This nusr-NESS MUST BE STOPPED, and the way to stop it is for the Democratic Congress to pass a law declaring that the silver dollar as well is the greenback dollar shall be a legal tender for ALL debts, public and private. When that is done, the occupation of the Wall street thieves is ended; gold will do longer be at a premium, as one kind of mone; will be as good as another, and specie payments becomes an established fact at once, without any legislation on the subject.

When the Government determined to issue the Greenback currency, it was the intention to make it a legal tender for ALL debts, but it is a well known fact that a delegation of Wall street shylocks visiited Washington, and through their influence with a radical Secretary of the Treasury and a radical Congress, they succeeded in baving a disabling clause printed upon the back of every Greenback note, viz:

at its face value, for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public

With this stamp of Cain upon the Greenback it was sent out into the world as an outcast and vagabond. The Gov-ernment paid it out to its creditors, but refused to take it back to pay debts due by its citizens. The triumph of Wall street was complete, as every man who owed the Government for duties on imports was compelled to go to Wall street and buy gold at any price the unscrupalous and unconscionable robber might dictate.

This monster swindle, this gross injustice, this downright robbery of the pe-ple, is the principal cause of all the evi under which the country has labored to many years past, and it never will be remedied until the silver dollar and the greenback dollar are made of equal value and perform all the functions of the gold dollar.

Secretary Sherman, who speaks and acts for the Radical leaders and the Wall street sharks, is "preparing the country for specie payments in 1879," and his method of bringing this about is to destroy the money of the people, or reduce it in volume to such an extent that the Greenback circulation will be equal to the amount of gold in the country! Yes, we would have specie payments then, with a rengeance, but the industrial interests of the country would be reduced to bank-ruptcy and ruin! The downright insanof this Wall street Sherman method of bringing about a resumption of specie payments is shocking as it is criminal. Who cares about specie payments when he becomes a pauper?

What the country wants is money sufficient to do its business—a sound currency and plenty of it. To bring about this state of affairs is the mission of the Democratic party; and the first step in the right direction will be for the Demo-cratic Congress to declare that the gold and silver dollar coined by the Government and the Greenback paper dollar, issued by the Government, shall be of equal value, and perform the same offi-ces. Then we will have real prosperity throughout the land. Wall street may howl, but the people will rejoice .- Mount Vernon Banner.

A PAST fool in Albany has brought ruin upon himself and disgraced his family. His father is one of the most prominent officials in the State of New York, and the boy one of the wildest of swells. A short time ago he was sent west to recruit himself, and on one of his sprees married a courtesan. Not long ago he returned to his home, and, having inebriated his system, marched of to church and married another woman, worse than the first. Of course funds were necessary, so he forged his father's name to a check of \$400, and started with his "bride" for Canada. In a few months he will of age, and in possession of \$20,000 left by his grandfather, and it is supposed it was for this the woman married him.

A DISHONEST POSTAL CLERK.

Cleveland, June 14.—Haskell F. Proc tor, of this city, postal clerk on route be-tween Cleveland and Indianapolis, was arrested to-day on a charge of opening valuable letters. Proctor has been in the department employ for the past eight years, and was chief clerk of his car.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized twenty-five years ago, and has now a fund of nearly \$4,000-000. Members are required to pay ten dollars monthly as dues, and in case of sickness \$25 per week is distributed. Upon the death of any member his famspecial venire were brought into court ily receives \$3,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSS. VS. TURK.

Constantinople, June 15.-There great irritation among the Greek population in this city against the Patriarch of the Creek Church for issuing a mandater in order that prayers be said in all churches for the success of the Turkish army. The Sultan made costly presents and decorated the Patriarch with a badge of one of the highest orders of the Empire, and this fact taints the action of the Patriarch with suspicion.

London, June 15 .- Letters from special orrespondents states that the Russians have collected only sufficient pontoon materials for two or three crossings. Further details of what is called Gorts chakoffs' reply to Earl Derby are as fol-

If the Turks make peace directly after Russia crosses the Ba'kans, Russia will be ready to accord peace, but otherwise she would have no alternative but to conquer and dictate peace to the Porte. If England wishes to prevent the Russians from entering Constantinople, she has only to exert her influence upon the Turks in order to induce them to yield immediately after the Balkans are pass-

A correspondent writes that the idea among the Russians is that half measures will not suffice. Bulgaria must become as autonomous as Servia and Roumania. Guns which were hidden in the ground at Alexinatz and other places, so as to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Turks, have all been recovered and made efficient.

The Battle at Kars-Defeat of the Russians, After Three Days' Fighting.

London, June 15 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Boghas, via Erzeroum, says the Russians made a determined attack on Kars. The fighting lasted during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The Muscovite troops were repulsed with great slaughter. A dispatch to the same paper from Sukum Kaleh represents that the rising in the Caucasus, which has been languishing, has suddenly been im-mensely revived. The Telegraph's special from Lom reports that the Russians have changed their plans and are now concentrating at Sienitza, At Turnu Magurelli they are withdrawing troops A special to the Telegraph from Pera

The lieutenant commanding the Rus-

sian Sulina torpedo expedition, who is a prisoner, states that the Russians have seventeen steam torpedo launches in the Black Sea, and they may resume the attack any day.

Death of Lady Sterling Maxwell.

London, June 15.—Lady Sterling Max-well, better known as Hon. Mrs. Norton, is dead. This lady, a well known poeand novelist, was married on the 1st of March last to Sir Walter Sterling Maxwell, Bart., member of Parliament for Perthahire. The bride at the time was 70 years of age and confined to her chair with rheumatism. Sir William was 59

HENDRICKS ON HIS WAY-CALL-ERS WITH GOOD WISHES.

NEW YORK, June 13 .- Governor Tilden, with his sister, Mrs. Pelton, Senator Kernan, Congressmen Clymer, Randell, David Dudley Field, ex-Governor Hoffman, and many other distinguished persons, called on Governor Hendricks this morning before ten o'clock. The Governor and Mrs. Hendricks left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2 p. m. A friend, in saying farewell to Mr. Hendricks said: 'I have a lady friend, an Episcopalian, who says she doesen't take much comfort in the prayer for the President of the United States and those in authority. She says she can't conscientiously pray for a fraudulent President; and though she loves the prayers of the prayer-book, she will have to skip that one until 1880 when she hopes to make up by doing double duty." Another said: "I have always been a Republican and never voted otherwise until I voted for you. That was before I had seen you, but I have no cause to regret it now." "We shall keep posted in your movements, and when you return, the Democrats are going to give you a big reception," said another. Several beautiful floral tributes were tendered to Mrs. Hendricks. Governor Robinson sent the large steersmanwheel that Tammany gave him. Mrs. Belmont sent a flower ship, appropriate to the occasion. Mr, E. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut, sent an exquisite boquet of flowers. At the Concord Pier, Jersey City, Governor and Mrs. Hendricks embarked on the steamer William Fletcher, which, with another small steamer, conveyed the Scythia's passengers from the pier to the steamship, lying off Bedloe's Island. Upon the tender a number of friends accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks to the Scythia. There were Mr. John T. Agnew, Gen. John Corse, ex-Governor Hoffman, Mr. E. S. Cleveland, State Senator Jacobs, and many others. There was a report that Senator Conkling who sails next Saturday on the Mosel, was to be Governor Hendricks's fellowpassenger and he expressed much pleasire at the prospect.

"Perhaps you'll meet General Grant in Europe," said a friend, "That would be very pleasant," said the Governor, "I rejoiced heartily to hear that he was beng so handsomely treated in England. I always had great respect for him; especially as a soldier. He certainly was a military genius, but he would make me a little mad, when he used the troops to interfere with local self-government at the South. I always thought he would would have been a greater man if he had left politics alone. There are some men

whose great name could not derive addi-tional lustre because they have been Presidents of the country. Governor Hendricks's state-room is one of the most comfortable on the Scy-thia. It is situated amidships, just abaft the mainmast. Two young gentlemen-Mr. Harry Crossland, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Q. A. Mount, of Connersville, Ind., personal friends of the Governor and his wife-accompany them, and will travel with them in Enrope. Governor Hendricks and Rev. Dr. John Hall, who sails on the Scythia, were introduced, and the former expressed his satisfaction at having the latter and several Presbyterian clergymen as fellow passengers. Finally the last tender cast off, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were wished a pleasant trip and a safe return amid a general waving of handkerchiefs.

WITTY AND JEWISH.-An anecdote is told of Col. Robert Ingersoll which runs about this wise:

He was arguing a case in court before an Illinois magistrate who was not, perhaps, quite as well posted in legal lore as he might have been, when the Colonel had occasion to quote "Moses on Mandamus," whereupon the magistrate inquired:—"What Moses are you quoting—he who delivered the law to the Jews?"
"No," replied the Colonei, "I was alluding to Moses on Man-damus; the one the Court indicated was Moses on God dam-us!" LEGAL. .

Relative to an Amendment of Articles Four and Eleven of the Constitution, Reorganiaing the Judiciary of the State of Ohio.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohlo, (three-fittes of all the members elected to each house concurring therein). That a proposi-tion to amend the Constitution of the State of tion to amend the Constitution of the State, on Ohio, be submitted to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877, as folthe second Tuesday of October, A. D., 1877, as follows, to-witch one, Three, Five, Siz. Eight, Twelve, Pourleen, Fifteen, Sizicen and Eighteen of Article Four, be amended so as to read as follows, and Section Seven, of article Four, and Sections Twelve and Thirteen of article Eigen be repealed:

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court in one or more countles, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.—The suppoior Courts of Cincinnati and Montgomery counties, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

ory counties, shall continue until otherwise provided by Jaw.

SRC. 3. The Court of Common Pleas shall be holden by one Judge, who shall be elected by the woters of the District, and said Gourt shall be open at all times for the transaction of business, sundays, and holdays excepted. Each county now existing or hereafter formed, shall constitute a separate Common Pleas District, and each Platrict shall be known by the name of the county comprising the District.

SRC. 5. Each District Court shall consist of one Judge, who shall be elected one or more Judge who shall be elected one or more Judge who shall be elected one or more Judges in each District, and there shall be reled annually, not less than three assisting in the State into District Court districts, not exceeding twenty in number, and shall assign to each Common Pleas and District Court districts, not exceeding twenty in number, and shall assign to each Compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as energy equal in population as practicable. A concurrence of three fifths only of all the members elected to both House, shall be required from the first apportionment, or to determine the number of Judges required in each District Court and Common Pleas district, under this amendment, but no change shall thereafter be made without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected to both Houses.

Sections twelve and thirteen of article eleven are hereby repealed; the repeal to take effect when the Legislature makes the apportionment mentioned in this section.

Sec. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate or other jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 12. The Judges of the districts and of the Courts of Common Pleas down and the district with the supreme Court, the such as a proposition of the Court of Common Pleas Courts and their term of office shall be five years; but the Legislature may provide by law that any Judge of the District Court shall hold that court in any other di

but the supreme court small appears.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein, but the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, or for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a Clerk for that Court.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme

SRC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court of the District and Common Pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall respectively have and exercise such power and is risdiction at chambers or otherwise, as may be

risdiction at chambers of otherwise, so may be directed by law.

The term of office of all Judges of Common Pleas and District Courts provided for in this amendment, shall commence on the first Monday in January next after the making of the apportionment provided for in section five of article four, and the term of office of all Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in office, who were not elected as Judges under this amendment, shall then expire.

clotted as Judges under this amendment, shall then expire.

No change shall be made by this amendment in the Supreme Court, or in the office or term of any Judge thereof. The first election of Judges of Common Pleas and District Courts under this amendment, shall be held at the general election for election of State officers next after the making of said appointment for District Court districts by the Legislature, but nothing in this amendment shall be constitued to change or alter the Constitution or laws until said apportionment. Section seven of Article four is hereby repealed, and section twenty-two shall be numbered section seven.

FORM OF RALLOT. FORM OF BALLOT,

At said election, the voters desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of this amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judi-cal Constitutional Amendment—Yes;" the voters

who do not favor the adoption of said amendments thall have placed upon their ballots the words "Judical Constitutional Amendment—No." Adopted April 6, 1877. H. W. CURTIS,
President of the Senate.
O. J. HODGE,
Speaker pro tem House of Representatives

THE STATE OF OHIO,

OPPICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Milton Barnes, Secretary of State of the State of this do nereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Witness wherof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of this [SEAL] Office at Columbus the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877, MILTON BARNES, Secretary of State

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5.65, worth 8.00. Ladies Extra Trimmed Suits 7.45, worth 10.00. Ladies Percal Emb. Suits 3.45, worth 6.00. Ladies Black and Brown Percal

Suits 6.65, worth 9.00. Misses' Suits, Aprons, and Skirt and Robe Dresses

Misses' Grass Cloth Suits, Embroidered, 65c, worth &1 25. Misses' Linen Embroidered \$1.05, worth

Misses' Linen Suits, extra Jacket \$1,95 worth 3,00. APRONS:

Children's School Apron 15c, worth 30c

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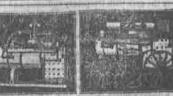
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